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supervise these institutions. Many of the laws are clearly inadequate and should be brought up to standardized form. A number of chapters close with recommendations which suggest the needed legislation and improvement in administration and methods. It is also recommended that a "children's code" commission be appointed to standardize and co-ordinate the state laws relating to child welfare.

GEORGE B. MANGOLD

MISSOURI SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

Justice and the Poor. By REGINALD HEBER SMITH. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1919. Pp. 249. \$1.50.

The failure of our people to secure justice for the poor, weak, and friendless, who seem unable adequately to protect their legal rights, has been notorious. Startling illustrations have occasionally aroused the public to sporadic efforts at relief. In recent years, many of these efforts have borne fruit, and actual progress has been achieved, as, for example, the exposure of the incredible abuses of the old justice court system in Chicago, which led to the abolition of the "justice shop" and the establishment of the Municipal Court. But fundamental as the evil is, it has never received any adequate or systematic treatment prior to the publication of this very scholarly and able study. While it is universally admitted "that freedom and equality of justice are essential to a democracy and that denial of justice is the short cut to anarchy," yet it has remained for Mr. Smith to give us the first scientific analysis of the problem and the various efforts at its solution.

The scope of the work, which was prepared for the Carnegie Foundation, includes "the whole question of administration of the law as it affects members of the body politic who by reason of poverty, ignorance, or lack of knowledge of the language are at a disadvantage in the effort to secure justice as between man and man in our present complicated industrial and social relations" (p. xi). It analyzes the causes of the present denial of justice to the poor, gives a splendid account of the various agencies that contribute to the more equal administration of the laws, and ends with a full discussion of legal aid work and its accomplishments in the United States.

Throughout the work is sane, scholarly, and balanced. The author is possessed of a fine historical perspective, and is thoroughly grounded in the fundamental, juristic principles that are involved. It is an invaluable contribution to an important but neglected problem, and should stimulate new interest and efforts toward a genuine solution.

Coming at this period, which seems ominous with the spirit of unrest, and when statesmen are seeking to remove all just causes of complaint, the volume is very timely. For as the author observes: "Differences in the ability of classes to use the machinery of the law, if permitted to remain, lead inevitably to disparity between the rights of classes in the law itself. And when the law recognizes and enforces a distinction between classes, revolution ensues or democracy is at an end."

ARNOLD BENNETT HALL

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Effects of the Great War upon Agriculture in the United States and Great Britain. By BENJAMIN H. HIBBARD, Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Preliminary Economic Studies of the War, No. 11. New York: Oxford University Press, 1919.

This study was written in the summer of 1918, so that it can deal only with the immediate and obvious effects of the war on agriculture. It gives a concise account of the production, prices, and exports of crops and live stock for the United States from 1914 to 1918 and will be a useful reference work for these statistics. The methods and policies of the federal and state governments in encouraging agricultural production and marketing, and of the United States Food Administration, are described. The control of the price of milk, particularly on the Chicago market, is fully discussed, but it is not indicated that this control greatly strengthened the organization of dairy farmers producing city milk throughout the country and convinced them of the absolute necessity of collective bargaining.

Obviously the author could not give an interpretation of the after-effects of the war on agriculture, yet he neglects the effect of the governmental policies on the farmer mind which was very apparent in 1918 and was an important potential effect of the war. Professor Hibbard concludes: "Everything considered, it is safe to say that the farmers are making money faster than they ever did before"; but the data offered in evidence of this conclusion is rather meager. This conclusion would lead the ordinary reader to feel that American farmers are in a better condition than ever before as a result of the war, which is by no means the case. The effect of the war on farmers' incomes cannot be lumped in such a statement any more than can the effect on the incomes of manufacturers or merchants. Prices were ruinous to certain